The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered to carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, per year, $10.00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Information, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 Issue), $2.00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy avails to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1873. NO. 241.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW PAPER REGULATION.—1. Anyone who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office (whether directed to his name or another) or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE ARCTIC MYSTERY.

The Story of the Polaris and Hall's Last Venture.

Result of the Investigation and Examination of the Rescued Floe-of-Ice Party.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Robeson has sent to the President his report in full of the investigation of the Polaris matter, in which he says that the statements of all the persons rescued who could speak or understand English, except that of the wife of Hans Christian, were taken down and are now, together with the diaries kept by some of the party on the ice, and a diary of the course of the Polaris, the latter kept in German by Hermann Seaman, one of the seamen remaining on board, and picked up on the ice after separation from the ship, are being rapidly printed, the bulk of them being already in type.

Secretary Robeson says it must be clearly understood that, in permitting this publication, the Department neither made nor declare any judgment against Captain Buddington, who has had no opportunity of defense or explanation. The facts show that though he was perhaps wanting in enthusiasm for the grand objects of the expedition, and at times grossly lax in discipline, and though he differed in judgment as to the possibility, safety and propriety of taking the ship further North, yet he is an experienced and careful navigator, and a man not addicted to liquor—of which none remained on board at the time of separation—and a safe and competent commander.

The Secretary then gives the details already made public of the measures taken by him to send the steamers Juniata and Tigress to the relief, if possible, of the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. The Tigress he proposes to purchase and strengthen for the service required in the search in the Arctic regions. Captain Tyson, Lieutenant Jos. Hall and all rescued seamen will accompany the expedition, being anxious to rescue their comrades and aid in the search.

THE FACTS ELICITED.

The following is the result of the investigation and examination of Captain Tyson, Frederick Meyer, Esquimaux Joe, and others of the rescued crew:

At midnight on the 3d of September, 1871, Capt. Hall landed with a boat on the east shore of Polaris bay, and "in the name of God and the President of the United States," raised the American flag on the land he had discovered, and named it. While absent in Robeson straits, the Polaris seemed to be in great danger of being crushed between two floes, were placed on the ice, and measures taken to be in readiness for leaving her, but she happily escaped without injury. Immediately after securing the ship in winter quarters, Captain Hall made preparations for a sledge journey northwards, and other work was commenced by landing and setting up an observatory, getting scientific observations under way, surveying the harbor, clearing up the ship and making her snug for winter.

HALL'S SLEDGE JOURNEY.

On the 16th of October Captain Hall left the Polaris, accompanied by Mr. Chester, first mate, and Esquimaux Joe and Hannah, with two sledges and fourteen dogs. Setting out on this expedition, the first step taken by Captain Hall fell upon land more northern than a white man's foot ever before touched. In the progress of the journey, unhappily the last that Captain Hall was to make toward the pole, he discovered, as appears from his dispatch, a river, lakes, and a large inland mist, the latter in latitude 81 degrees 71 seconds north. He named the Newman's bay, calling its northern point Cape Brevoort, and the southern one Sumner headland. At Cape Brevoort, in latitude 81 degrees 71 seconds north, the party, making there his sixth snow encampment. On October 30th he wrote his last dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, the original draft of which was found in his own handwriting, in his own desk, on its examination, in Washington, after it was delivered to the Secretary of the Navy by Esquimaux Joe, who had kept this desk in his custody from the time it was packed up on the ice after the separation of the two parties on the floe until rescued by the Tigress, on the last day of April, 1872.

CONJECTURES CONCERNING THE POLARIS.

At the time of their separation from the Polaris every one belonging to the expedition was in good health. The Polaris had plenty of provisions, but not much coal, probably enough to last through the winter. She was last seen apparently at anchor, under Northumberland Island, where it is most likely she remained for winter quarters. Dr. Hays found Esquimaux residing on that island, and the Esquimaux settlement at Navick is close by. Communication with these people could be easily opened and maintained, and no apprehension for the Polaris, or, in the absence of accident or sickness, for those on board, is entertained by any rescued person. As to the question whether the ship can make her way to the Danish settlement at the Upper Navick of Disco, without steam, if she gets free from the ice this season, opinion is divided, but the unanimous conclusion of witnesses, and from their testimony as given, we reach the impression that the death of Captain Hall resulted naturally, from disease, without fault on the part of any one. All the persons examined testify to the uniform kindness and care of Captain Hall, and to the good order and efficient condition of the ship under his command.

BUDDINGTON TAKES COMMAND.

On the death of Captain Hall, Buddington succeeded to the command of the Polaris, as had been provided for in the instructions from the Secretary of the Navy. The winter was passed as usual in the Arctic regions. Early in June, before the Polaris was released from the ice, Captain Buddington dispatched Chester and Tyson with boats to endeavor to get as far north as practicable. With much difficulty and delay they got as far north as Newman's bay. They there awaited the opening of the ice till the middle of July, when, written orders from Captain Buddington directed their return to the ship. While they were away, and some time in June, the Polaris had broken out of winter quarters, and had made several attempts to proceed northward to pick up the party with the sledges, but the ice was too heavy and packed, and Captain Buddington, on receiving the party on board, determined to make the best of his way south to the United States as soon as the ice would permit.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

They started south in August, 1872, and slowly made their way along the western shore until next day, when the ship having got farther in the mid channel, was beset by ice, in which she remained for 40 seconds north. She was in danger of wreck for some hours, when she was freed again. On the 16th of August the ship was again beset, and during the night she attained 80 degrees 2 minutes north latitude 68 degrees west, and while fast to this floe drifted south through Smith's sound nearly to Northumberland Island.

PREPARING FOR DISASTER.

In pursuance of usual custom under similar circumstances, a quantity of provisions and some fuel had been placed on the deck of the steamer, in readiness to be removed to the ice, should the safety of the ship become endangered, and it was understood that if a crisis should be imminent, not only these stores, but clothing, papers, records, instruments, guns, ammunition, boats, sledges, &c., be put on the floe, in order to preserve the lives of the party and the result of the expedition, should it become necessary to abandon the ship and take refuge on the ice. A canvas had also been erected upon the floe for shelter, should the ship be lost.

THE CRISIS COMES.

On the night of the 15th of October, in about latitude 79 degrees 53 minutes north, during a violent gale of wind and snow, the need for such preparation became apparent, as the ice, driven southward by a tremendous pressure of ice which was driven against her from the southward and forced under her, pressing her up and out of the water, and this crisis came.

The party on the floe not purposely abandoned.

It is most likely that the party on the ice was seen from the Polaris. The hut erected on the floe, the ship's boats, the colors, the elevated signal blanket, and the group of nineteen persons standing in relief against the white background, could scarcely have remained unobserved until the ice broke. It was natural, under these circumstances, that the party on the ice should have felt deeply disappointed at the failure of the ship to come to their relief, and should at the time have ascribed it to any cause, if not indifference rather than hastening, on the part of her responsible commander. Neither is it unnatural that those who had endured during the weary watches of their long winter imprisonment, should remain in a greater or less degree their present judgment on the subject. But it must not be forgotten that they, like ourselves, were and are without full information of the actual condition of the Polaris at the time sundered, and cannot know how far the dangers of their position were understood and appreciated by those on board of her. Such information and knowledge are absolutely necessary to a correct judgment, and must not be assumed as foundation of censure against the persons acting under circumstances of peril and uncertain, who, by reason of their enforced absence, have no opportunity for obtaining it. It seems quite likely that the actual condition of the Polaris was such as to impose on her commander the duty of getting her, with the lives and property which remained under his charge, at once into a position of safety under the shelter of Northumberland Island, where she was last seen by the party on the floe. If such were the state of the case, the first duty of Captain Buddington, under such circumstances, was to look to his vessel, particularly as he probably found that the party on the ice could, by the aid of two boats, the kyacks and snow in their possession, find their way back to the Polaris quite as easily as he could force his way to them. But what ever may have been his opinion on this, the elements quickly determined the question. Shortly after the Polaris had been sighted for the second time, a violent gale from the northeast sprang up, the weather became thick, the ship and land were lost sight of, and the ice floe drifted away to the south with those nineteen persons still upon it. In view of the circumstances detailed it is therefore our unanimous judgment that this final separation from the ship was an accidental.

The report next details the adventures of the party on the floe until rescued by the Tigress, on the last day of April, 1872.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873.

THE New York *Times* having failed to create an excitement in Philadelphia by assuming a deep interest in its municipal affairs, now sneers at Fairmount Park, the Schuylkill, the new European steamship line, and whatever else Philadelphians are proud of. If this newspaper hen cannot gather the Philadelphia chicken under its motherly wing it can at least peck it on the head.

THE Philadelphia papers did not come to the help of the New York *Times*, in its effort to manage Philadelphia affairs; but the *Mountain Voice*, published at Johnstown, will lend its gigantic aid to the metropolitan DON QUIXOTTE; and the *Times* may rest assured that it has in the *Voice* a pure and disinterested assistant. It will help to oust the Philadelphia ring without asking anything for it.

MAYOR MEDILL, of Chicago, has of late been revoking the licenses of all rum-sellers who violated the ordinance against selling on Sunday. The liquor men contended that the Mayor acted without authority of law, and carried the question to Court. Judge ROGERS, on Tuesday last, rendered a decision in the case, sustaining the action of the Mayor. The Judge declined to consider the Sunday question from a religious, moral, or any other than a legal standpoint.

DURING the last Presidential campaign it was alleged by the opposition press that Judge DENT of Washington, had secured a lucrative position abroad for a gentleman in return for $2,500 in cash, paid him by one FARRAND, a lawyer of that city. The story was extensively published, and was supported by what purported to be FARRAND'S affidavit. FARRAND, who has been out of the country, has just written a letter to Judge DENT declaring the whole story an infamous falsehood, and the evidence purporting to be his a forgery. Thus, one by one, do the slanders upon the President and his family fall to the ground.

THERE are two methods usually resorted to for carrying out "Reform" in municipal affairs. The first is to get up a "Reform" party, such as has just failed so badly in New York, and the second is to elect Democrats to office in Republican cities. New York is a notable instance of the first, and Cincinnati of the second. In the latter city the "Reform" Republicans voted for JOHNSON, Democrat, for Mayor, fancying that they would thereby work out good results for the city. JOHNSON, conscious that he was chosen by Republican votes, has been trying not only to serve the party to which he belongs, but to gratify the Republicans who trusted in him; and has ended by displeasing both. The *Enquirer* calls him a "bummer," and the Republican papers denounce him with great vigor. It is in politics as in religion—a man cannot serve two masters; and Republicans cannot learn too soon the solid fact that no Democrat, elected by them, can afford to do their work for them, and maintain his position in his own party at the same time. So long as parties exist, no man can be strictly non-partisan.

THE New York sensational papers assail Secretary ROBESON because he would not let them attend his investigation into the loss of the Polaris. These papers assume the right to make public whatever suits them, and rave over the Secretary of the Navy's refusal to recognize this right, as if there were no such thing as a necessity for secrecy or reticence in matters pertaining to the government. When the survivors of the Polaris reached New York, these papers got hold of items of partial information from a few of the unfortunate creatures, which they dressed up and distorted as suited their diseased fancies, sending broadcast over the country the most infamous and unfounded suspicions, and conveying impressions to the public mind which subsequent evidence has shown to be false. The inquiry instituted by the Secretary of the Navy was undertaken solely to get at the real facts, and the reporters were justly excluded from the investigation because they had, in the first place, no intention of the facts so to render this investigation necessary. The facts, as officially obtained, will be made known promptly; and it is a gratification to learn that there has been at least one place into which the reckless reporters of the sensational press found it impossible to penetrate.

THE course of Judge HUNT in trying SUSAN B. ANTHONY on the charge of illegal voting, and in forcing the jury to render a verdict against her, has called forth the latter proper for public esteem. Miss ANTHONY was entitled to ordinarily decent treatment, and to a fair trial, and she does not seem to have received either. Nothing can be plainer, to any unprejudiced eye, than that Miss ANTHONY and her female friends, believing religiously that she and they were entitled to vote under a proper construction of the Constitution, and acting under legal advice to that effect given by a jurist so eminent as Judge HENRY R. SELDEN, were not, in voting, guilty of any intention to violate the laws. Grant, if you wish, that her understanding of the Constitution was wrong; yet it was still an unadjudicated question, and in carrying out her views the act was simply an error of judgment, not a wilful violation of the law. She thought, on the contrary, she was obeying the law, as she understood it, and as the election officers understood it; and hence her act was devoid of all the elements which enter into an indictable offense. To prosecute her to conviction and punishment for such an act, under such circumstances, was wrong and unjustifiable; and to add to this coarse and rude treatment in Court must tend to rouse up sympathy for Miss ANTHONY, instead of bringing her into contempt.

Many of the newspapers, we are sorry to see, make this woman a butt for rude jokes and witticisms, which are a poor ornament upon the boasted respect for Americans for the female sex. She is a lady-like, intelligent, virtuous and conscientious woman, and having strong convictions, is not ashamed or afraid to act them out. To ridicule and persecute an upright, earnest worker, for what she believes to be right, is neither manly nor smart, and when so obdurate an English conservative as Mr. DISRAELI announces his conversion to what the opponents of female suffrage are pleased to call "this pestilent crotchet," there is every reason why such evangels of the new faith as ANNA DICKINSON, Miss ANTHONY, and Mrs. STANTON, should be treated by American Republicans with the ordinary courtesy which men who differ in their views accord to one another.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The Imperial Ministry of Brazil are supporting a measure to remodel the electoral system of that country, included in which is an imitation of the minority representation idea. The elector is to be allowed to vote for only one candidate, however many there are to be elected. In Brazil, the country is generally divided, for the purpose of representation in the Legislature, into triple constituencies. Therefore, every voter would vote supposably for his first choice, and the three candidates would be elected who were the first choice of the most voters. This is the system run mad; but if the claim to minority representation has force anywhere it is in monarchical governments, such as Brazil and Great Britain, where the people do not rule, as in our own republic, but where the right to vote is enjoyed only by a few privileged classes. Representation in the Legislature being there confined to limited numbers, divided into certain classes of interests, there is some force in the arguments of JOHN STUART MILL and others, that each of these minute classes should have a proportionate representation. But MILL'S arguments are based upon the idea of a limited vote, and are of force only in such governments as that of Great Britain. In the United States the ballot belongs to every one alike. It is not confined to comparatively small classes; and in all such governments there can be but one safe rule, that the majority shall govern. The minority is always sure, under a republican government, of being represented, because there will always be places where the minority in the State will be locally in the majority; and hence there is no such reason, as may be urged under a monarchical government, for protecting the interests of minorities.

The Germantown *Telegraph* has a well written article on this subject, which we append. We are glad to note that among those who have watched closely the progress of events in this State, and are thoroughly posted in the history of politics, the BUCKALEW heresy has made but little headway. Its plausibility gave it force for awhile; but that is passing rapidly away, and sober, solid sense is again assuming its reign. The *Telegraph* says:

Senator Buckalew has so persistently urged the principle of cumulative voting as a means of ensuring the proper representation of minorities in deliberative bodies, that whenever the matter is discussed he stands as the chief figure in the picture. Mr. Buckalew is a life-long Democrat. In the course of events his party has fallen into a hopeless minority, by reason of its own pernicious acts and policy. No sooner did this happen than Mr. Buckalew and all his associates suddenly discovered how unjustly minorities were treated. For more than thirty years the Whig party, a great National organization, also always to carry at least one-third of the States of this Union and two-fifths of Congress, was yet as completely cut off from all participation in the executive offices as though the party was not composed of citizens of the Republic. And when at length a Whig President was elected to Whig audience of his to the Supreme Court could be confirmed by a Democratic Senate, although he would be only one Whig to a bench on which sat eight Democrats. We had no share in the government beyond our representation in Congress.

It was not the same in Pennsylvania State affairs. The Supreme Court was kept entirely and resolutely Democratic. Not a Whig was allowed a seat on that bench, and it was not until after the destruction of the Whig party and the organization of the Republican that any change could be had. Then the same party that had refused a place to a Whig on that bench imperiously demanded a place for a Democrat as a matter of right. This will illustrate the varying spirit of the party of which Mr. Buckalew is the leader. They seek now by means of Mr. Buckalew's cunning devices to obtain what they refused to the Whig minority when the Democrats were the ruling majority. If it is right now, why did not the Democrats discover it when they were in the majority? The reply, to any disinterested and reflecting mind, is obvious enough. The object of electing men to offices is government; the making of laws and the enforcement of them; the defense of popular rights and the redress of popular wrongs. Now the theory upon which all our free institutions rests is that of the right of the majority to govern, and in framing organic laws it is the business of all representatives of the people to bear that fact in mind.

In the management of government it is essential that it should not be divided within itself, and we maintain that it is not possible where the majority is conceded a share in the executive and judicial power, when its true place is in the Legislature to restrain, to criticise, to investigate. Free governments conducted on this plan are always efficient, vigorous, intelligent and potent. On any other they are weak and inefficient. And in the Constitutional Convention Mr. Buckalew stands prominent as the champion of divided counsels and weak and discordant administration. The constitutional Convention is itself a specimen of this sort of work, a body of men into which every other man seems to have brought some pet aim to be set up as an idol. Many have already got weary of the work and resigned. Hitherto our governments, local, State and National, have been composed of practical men, under whose guidance the nation has become great and prosperous. We seem now to have come to an era of philosophic dreamers, who want as little as possible to do with every-day people, and to manufacture abstract schemes of government in their closets, over which the people can have no control.

THE clause in the Bill of Rights on the Press, has been slightly amended by the Constitutional Convention, but not for the better. The present Constitution says:

"In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, the truth may be given in evidence."

The clause as the Constitution has amended it, reads thus:

"No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not malicious or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury."

We can see no great improvement or benefit in this change. The right to give the truth in evidence in such prosecutions is struck out, and the right to show that the publication was not maliciously or negligently made is substituted. In what respect is this an improvement? Is it better for the newspapers lie without stint about public men and officers, and in matters proper for public investigation or information, so long as the traducers can show that they don't lie maliciously or negligently, than to require that they shall adhere to the truth? The change means that; nothing more; nothing less.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The students at Amherst College have appealed to the Mayor of Springfield, Mass., to aid them in checking by police-seizing at the coming regatta.

A regiment of volunteers is to be raised in Texas for the purpose of resisting and punishing the cattle-stealers who infest the border.

The Court of Apeals of New York, adjourned a few days ago, with a clear calendar, and it is stated that this is the first time in the history of that tribunal that such a state of things has existed.

The New York *Mail* says: "The most stylish young ladies in town have struck the tyranny of the milliners, and made their own bonnets."

Mr. Sears, trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund, declines to give any assistance at present to the schools of Texas, for the reason of the unsettled condition of its educational matters.

A lady writes to the New York *Herald*: "I happen to be the wife of an inveterate smoker, and do solemnly avow that I love the perfume of his cigar better than all the perfumes of Arabia. I think there is nothing more delightful, and I am never more happy than when my husband is by my side, with segars on, and a fragrant Havana between his lips—a picture of home comfort which many a poor married man has Lever seen, who is driven from home by a cross, selfish wife who would rather send to her husband to the 'club' or worse places, so as to be rid of his after dinner smoke."

A Catholic priest in Chicago, in consecrating a church, fell of young women to the service of the Holy Virgin last week, told them not to paint their cheeks, as it was an evidence of a lack of brains, and not read weekly story papers, as they would fill what brains they had with nonsense.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says twenty-one National banks, with a capital of over $1,000,000, had, up to the 1st of January last, failed, and all but half a million dollars of their circulation had been redeemed.

Boston banks use postal cards to notify their customers when their notes fall due, and the customers are indignant at the publicity thus given to their business affairs.

A letter from Rangoon says: "The Burmese in British Burmah are in such a prosperous condition now that they have taken to gilding their pagodas with gold leaf, and as the rebuilding of one pagoda alone cost $100,000, some idea may be formed of the money they are throwing away in this useless amusement.

A Louisville widower, whose wife had extorted from him on her dying bed a solemn promise that he would never marry again, grew weary of his lonely life after a while and took a second wife. But his perfidy was terribly punished. The groom had provided the bridal cake and locked it up carefully in a room in his dwelling. After the ceremony he sent for it, and the cake was found strewn in minute fragments upon the floor, bolts and bars not having prevailed to stay the hand of his righteously indignant first wife.

Until recently it was supposed that water had little motion below fifty fathoms. It is now known, however, that in certain localities there is motion in the water at the depth of five hundred fathoms, and this motion has proved a serious source of injury to submarine cables.

The dog tax in London county, Va., this year amounted to $1,861. It pays for all sheep destroyed and leaves $1,000 for the school fund.

In view of the inadequacy of the Boston Fire Department, a meeting of the directors and agents of the Fire Insurance companies in New York city will be held shortly, to discuss the inexpediency of taking any further risks in Boston.

Connecticut papers protest that after all the pother made over the laxity of their marriage laws, only four hundred and sixty-four divorces were granted in that State last year; not so much as one and a half a day.

It is said that a new secret anti-prohibition political society is being rapidly organized in Massachusetts. Its object is to secure the election of officers opposed to prohibitory laws, and also to all special legislation for railroads and speculative monopolies.

The citizens of a Georgia town were surprised to read in their local journal, the other day, that perhaps it was not well while for them to attempt to raise hogs. The officiated editor insists that he wrote hogs.

The female operatives in the Worcester envelope manufactory have struck for one-dollar-and-a-half cent more pay on each envelope, and the proprietors declare that such an exorbitant increase would ruin their business.

The St. Louis *Republican* chronicles the fact of the arrival in St. Louis of the first through car from Port Royal, S. C., via the Port Royal Railway, completed to Augusta, Ga., and the Greene line and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway. The car was freighted with barrelled turpentine, and has returned to Port Royal loaded with corn.

PERSONAL.

General Joel A. Dewey, a prominent lawyer of Knoxville, Tennessee, formerly of Ohio, fell dead while pleading a case in Court in that city, on the 17th inst.

Ex-Chancellor Ferris, of the New York University, died suddenly, at Rome, New Jersey, a few days ago, of enlargement of the heart. He was born in New York city in 1798, and graduated at Columbia College in 1816. Dr. Ferris entered the ministry in 1821, after studying theology with Dr. John M. Mason, and had charge of Dutch Reformed churches in various cities until 1852. He was then elected Chancellor of the University, a position which he held until 1870. He was President of the New York Sabbath School Union for thirty-five years, and a member of the Distributing Committee of the American Bible Society for about twenty-eight years; has been a member, President, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church for about forty years, and was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions during the latter part of the time in which the Reformed Church co-operated with that Board as the representative of the denomination.

Miss Ina Hawthorne has written another appeal to the *Union Zonerin* behalf of the orphanage founded by her London. The institution has now twelve inmates, who are in utter destitution.

At the annual election of the Gettysburg Memorial Association Governor Hartranft was elected President, D. McConaughy, Vice President, and John M. Krauth, Esq., Secretary, and the following directors: Hon. Henry C. Carey and Edmund A. Souder, of Philadelphia; Generals A. S. Webb, Charles J. Graham, and J. Ivins Depeyster, of New York; John A. O. Meister, of Harrisburg, and Messrs. Arnold, Buehler, Danner, Horner, Kuhn, McConaughy, and Schick, of Gettysburg.

There is a rumor, not credited, that the Chevalier (first so called by the New York York *Herald*) Wykoff is to come over from London, where he has resided for some time as confidential agent of the *Herald*, and be managing editor of that journal. The Chevalier is English by birth, and, thirty odd years ago, when a boy, he tried to start a newspaper in opposition to the *Herald*, and lost $100,000. He is an amiable, pleasant gentleman, and though beyond sixty, does not look to be over forty.

Dr. David Page Smith, of Springfield, Mass., has been nominated for the Yale Professorship of "The Theory and Practice of Medicine," by the Joint Committee of Nominations of the Connecticut Medical Society and the Corporation of Yale.

Major Henry Ewing, senior proprietor of the St. Louis *Times*, who died in that city last week, was one of the staff of Gen. Zollicoffer, and was by his side when that officer was killed at Mill Springs.

The English are having a good trouble with the name of ex-Senator Cattell. When his appointment as minister to Spain was announced for cable the name came Catt. This in some of the city journals was changed to Colt, and at his recent presentation to the Queen he was by the Court Herald, as he was announced as "the Hon. A. G. Catlett, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury."

At Momence, Ill., on last Sunday, while Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gray were at church, their house was taken possession of by a party of marauders, who proceeded to hang an old lady left in charge. When Mr. and Mrs. Gray returned life was extinct.

Last Sunday Brigham Young preached the largest traffic in his sermon at the Tabernacle. The City Council of Salt Lake has revoked all licenses.

Mr. Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has presented to the town the Athenæum library and art gallery, valued at $50,000.

Maurice R. Christie, an Englishman, living in New York, recently met and married the fiancee whom he left behind in England, ten years ago, she being then a blue-eyed, rosy maid of twelve. They had written letters in the interval, but none of them had reached their destination, and finally the girl and her father came to the country to look him up.

A SKETCH AT EVENING

The whip cracks on the plough-team's flank,
The thresher's flail beats duller,
The round of day has warmed a bank
Of cloud to primrose color.

The dairy-girls cry home the kine,
The kine in answer lowing;
The rough-haired lours with sleepy shouts
Keep crows where weed is growing.

The creaking wain, brushed thro' the lane,
Hangs arrows on hedges narrow;
And sun-shine clearves the soughing plough,
And harsher grinds the harrow.

Comes, from the road-side inn caught up,
A brawl of crowded laughter,
Thro' falling brooks and cawing rooks
And a fiddle scrambling after.

—*John Leicester Warren.*

CROP NOTES.

OHIO.—Farmers are very much discouraged through this part of the State, and our intelligence from Central Ohio is quite unfavorable for crop prospects. To-day, when the blades of the corn should rub the sides of the horse in cultivating it, much of it is scarcely out of the ground, and very little is ready for cultivation. Oats must be exceedingly short and grass very light. Good rains may be of material service even now, but the time for insuring good crops has gone by for this season.—*Toledo Blade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* thus speaks of the crops in that county: The fields of rye, wheat and oats wear a really encouraging appearance, mostly thickly set and of encouraging growth, giving evidence that soon the white and golden tinge will be imparted to stalk and head, which indicates the speedy ripening for harvest. Corn is somewhat later and perhaps less promising, yet there are many if not a large majority of fields in which the stands are a good and the ground is receiving. Rain is much needed, however, and a few good showers would so advance the crop that the yield would be beyond peradventure. Grass bids fair to be an average yield, but not near so large as last year. June is the month when hay is made, and unless there should be rain soon, the anticipations of a fair yield will be materially lessened. Of fruit we saw more than we expected, after the many stories of free zing out and the other drawbacks of an unusually severe winter. The grape vines have suffered most, and will yield but a meager supply. Cherry trees have fared even worse, but the more hardy varieties have withstood the wintry blasts much better, and are tolerably full. Peaches will be almost a failure in the peach through which we passed, there being only a few trees which showed any kind of a yield. Apples and pears bid fair to give us an average supply, but not so large as last year. Tobacco plants look remarkably healthy in their beds and are ready for general transplanting, but the dry ground has so far rendered it impracticable. A few plants have been set out, but even with the care and trouble of extensive watering the young plants look sickly and drooping. Should the ground become inviting within a week or two a large area will be "put in" throughout the best and usually most extensive tobacco districts of the county, notwithstanding the many discouragements and drawbacks of the slow market during the last season.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The continued absence of copious showers of rain is causing widespread complaint among the farmers of this county. Wheat and rye continue to grow and promise well, but the grass is becoming stunted and unless we have rain at an early date the hay crop will be short. Oats are scarcely above the ground, and the prospect of a yield is not very flattering. Oats is growing very much later and shorter among our Chester county farmers in consequence of the unusual failure to yield anything like a crop during the past few years. Corn is looking very flourishing in most fields, though some farmers had a hard time getting their crop started—two or three plantings being necessary. The weather has hardly been temperate enough yet for corn, hot nights being the thing it loves most, and our nights so far have been cool.

WISCONSIN.—The Winneconne *Item* says: "Crops of all kinds in this section look exceedingly well, and give promise of a beautiful yield." Pond du Lac county has most promising crops, and crops in Marquette county are better than ever they appeared before in the month of June.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Advices from the southern part of the State declare that the winter wheat is in elegant condition, and will be ready to cut in a few days. Along the borders of the Missouri river, we are informed, the crop is very heavy, and harvesting will begin on the 30th instant, if not sooner. Favorable harvest weather will guarantee the gathering of the largest crop of wheat ever raised in any country on the face of the earth.

TENNESSEE.—The London *Journal* says: From the best information we can get of the prospect of the wheat harvest in this section, we think there will hardly be a half crop harvested this season.

The Dyersburg *Progress* says: The crops of Dyer county of all kinds are looking splendid. Cotton and corn are more forward than ever before at this time, and it is predicted that we will have a much larger cotton crop this year than ever before.

The Somerville *Falcon* says: Farmers report that the grass is running away with their cotton crops. We are glad to note that they are doing their utmost to check it. It is not improbable that the cotton crop will be as good as it was last year, the complaints to the contrary notwithstanding. Wheat, our friend reports, will be a full average crop in most localities he has visited. Heads are filling better than last year. Oats will compare favorably with such the ground, as compared with last year's crop. Oats, grass and clover promise a good yield. Farmers will be in the midst of wheat harvest on the 15th.

The Chattanooga *Times* says: We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour in Bradley, Meigs, Rhea, McMinn, Monroe and Loudon counties. He reports crops generally looking well. Corn, though in some localities where the cut-worm has been prevalent is somewhat backward, is yet thrifty and growing finely.

The Jonesboro' (Ky.) *Gazette* says: The wheat crop has greatly improved within the past week, but owing to heavy freezes last winter, wheat is very thin on the ground. Some wheat fields, and the harvesters will throw the golden grain right and left. The oats crop looks well. Corn is also growing finely, and should the season be as favorable in the future as in the past, our crops will yield abundantly.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Whig*, referring to the report of the Tidewater *Index*, that they have now in that section the promise of the finest wheat crop which has been made since the war, adds: From some other localities we have the same pleasing information. We regret, however, to say, that such reports are rather the exception than the rule, as the general complaint is, and that too from the finest and most wheat growing sections of the State that the cool spell in March had inflicted a damage from which it has never recovered. It is well for us, that where phosphates have been used the wheat successfully resisted the cold and is in the full promising field, where the stimulant was not applied, the more delicate plant had to succumb.

Correspondence of the Fredericksburg *News* report the crops in Caroline and Westmoreland counties in this State, as looking well and promising an abundant yield.

The Fredericksburg *Ledger* says: The reports from farmers living in the several counties around town are that the prospect for a good wheat crop has never been better. We expect to have the best year the best crop since the war. Corn, although thrown backinfinland in consequence of the cool weather we had in May, is looking finely and is growing fast.

NEW YORK.—The Rochester *Union* says: A journey along the railroad from Avon to Batavia is quite sufficient to confirm all that has been reported of the unfavorable condition of the crops. Through this farming region, where all kinds of vegetation is usually in its best condition at this season, there is hardly a single crop growing that would go promised of average quality. The wheat is thin, and many pieces are wretchedly poor. The grass is light, the corn small and yellow, and other crops are quite as bad as those named. All this is attributed to the dry weather and want of rain.

MICHIGAN.—A Hastings letter says: Grass and wheat are suffering for the want of rain.

A letter from Adrian to the Detroit *Post* says: A general impression gained by conversation with farmers from the different towns and sections of the State, is that the wheat crop will be short, not over two-thirds of an average crop. Many pieces were badly winter-killed, especially on light soils, such as parts of Lenawee and Hungerway, and the dry weather of the past three weeks has caused it to head out without gaining a good growth of straw. While this is true of the lighter soils, much very good wheat and large crops will be produced on the harvest lands. The corn and oats crops must necessarily now be short. The late, backward spring prevented many from planting as much as usual, and there was a failure of seed corn to grow in very many fields, from some cause not yet fully known. It is a fact that much of the last year's seed corn does not sprout, and farmers are planting over again with corn two years old, where it can be procured. The oats will be nearly a failure, unless timely rains set in.

CALIFORNIA.—The wheat harvest has commenced in California, and telegraphic advices from that State represent that, according to trustworthy statistics, the yield will be fully up to the very large product of last year. This is much better than has been expected for the last few months, owing to the failure of the rainy season, which is so necessary to the California crops. If the anticipated rain fall had occurred the increase would have been fully 20 per cent. over last year's product, owing to the enlarged acreage placed under cultivation, the more general use of fertilizers and the improvements in irrigation.

OREGON.—There will be an increased harvest in Oregon, so that the Pacific coast during the next year will have a surplus of wheat for exportation over and above the produce of last year.

IN its review of the dry goods market for the week ending on the 17th, the New York *Bulletin* says:

The past week, like its predecessor, developed few features of interest to the trade, and the quiet feeling which prevailed at the time of our last review was intensified as the holidays which existed in nearly every department. There was, however, nothing exceptional in the ruling inaction, as the time has now arrived when a dreaming spell may reasonably be looked for. The manufacturers' agents report transactions as light but unimportant, and although they hoped for an increased movement from the upward tendency which cotton developed during the week, they observed the jobbers were far more anxious to reduce than enlarge their stocks, and it is evident that the latter prefer awaiting the results of the semi-annual stock-taking before purchasing fresh assortments; hence the "hand to mouth" policy has been in the ascendant, and even liberal concessions in price have been ineffectual in inducing operations beyond the actual trade requirements of the operators.

IMPORTS.

The imports at New York in May were $31,616,-191, against $12,579,240 in May, 1872. Since January 1, the total is $91,980,651, against $202,127,184 last week. For the eleven months since July 1, 1872, the total is $384,598,215, against $382,814,950 for the corresponding period last year. The exports of produce from the same port were for May $26,253,-126, against $17,380,947 in May, 1872; for five months since January 1, $119,044,555, against $86,366,923 last year; and for eleven months since July 1, 1872, $261,452,690, against $202,858,854 last year, including specie, which during the eleven months of May 31, 1873, against $46,887,621 to same time in 1872.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: It is quite possible, under the operation of the railroad law, that the longest way round may be the cheapest route. The shortest line between Chicago and St. Louis is 280 miles long, but it is wholly in Illinois, and therefore subject to the *pro rata* law. No special rate can be given over that line. Still it can be had, by a circuitous route. The freight may be shipped over all the Eastern roads into Buffalo, thence by rail on the L. N. A. & C. R. R to a junction with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, thence into St. Louis. This route would be over 200 miles longer, but, as only 100 miles of the haul would be amenable to the law, a much better rate could be afforded than by the billside line.

The New York morning and evening papers are moralizing in the usual depreciatory vein on the startling additions to the criminal calendar, and wondering what is to be the next horror. But, seriously how a good many worthy people are already seeking to make a hero out of the young parricide, Walworth, and also seeing how Stokes has managed to entwine courts, judges and juries alike, the cause for the wonder is scarcely apparent.

Chemical joke from the New Orleans *Herald*:—If Jupiter had not married Juno, a chance would have existed of her becoming the "ox-Eyed" of Mercury.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Mound, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself as well as upon the finely engraved government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Scythes and Snaths,
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"Novelty" Clothes Wringers

AND A FULL LINE OF

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(Opposite the head of Wood street,) PITTSBURGH.

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SPECIAL CARD.

Double or Single
Shears, Pinches and Presses.

TOTTEN & CO.
PITTSBURGH,
Having made an arrangement with IVENS & BROOKE Patentees, are the

Only Manufacturers
IN THIS CITY OF THE
CELEBRATED
Eccentric Geared
POWER SHEARS,
PUNCHES AND PRESSES.

This combination is pronounced by practical men to be a solving of many of the difficulties heretofore experienced in the use of such machines, and after a thorough and now receiving the unqualified commendation of all who have been using them.

Singer, Nimick & Co.,

Of this city, say, in writing to the Patentees, "We are pleased with the action of your Patent Rock eccentric as applied to our machines, and after a thorough test, it exceeds any Shear we have ever seen, and our experience in the Iron trade, which is of over two hundred years, and the eccentric, and imparts to the punch while carrying the *heavy knife a perfectly uniform motion*, thus obviating the *shock* which performs a *great deal more work without changing*, thereby saving the expense of frequent sharpening of knives, splitting, &c."

They also employ the services of JNO. I. WILLIAMS, at GRAFF, BENNETT & CO'S, Girty's Run Rolling Mill, who say, in part:

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., Pittsburgh:
BURGESS STEEL AND IRON WORKS, Portsmouth, O.
BOLLARD, FAST & CO., Saw Manufacturers, Canton, O.

We also make ordinary Mock, Bar, Nail Plate and Sheet Shears of superior design and efficiency.

Also Gate Valves, Slide Valves, Expansion Valves of superior quality, and Rolls and Rolling Mill Machinery.

Also Clay and Ore Pulverizers of every description.

JUNE 18th.

Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the premises, which will prove a valuable supply of the purest water.

For further particulars address

G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Clearfield County, Pa.

Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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Mineral Springs

This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the

10th day of June.

Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R or Baltimore and Connotsville, reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.

Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:

Barrels, 40 gallons.....$4 25
Half Barrel, 20 Gallons.....2 25
Quarter Barrel, 10 Gallons.....1 25

For further information address

A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

SUMMER BOARDING.

A number of pleasant Rooms for Summer Boarders, at DALE CITY, or (Mayer's Mills, Pa.,) Somerset county, can be had from ROBERT GUTHRIE. The location is very pleasant, &c. Persons will do well to apply at once.

ROBERT GUTHRIE.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873.

For rooms apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
On the Premises.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and offers the best accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine comes away with all complications, and with the least movement of only TWO parts (the Shuttle and Looper), both simple and strong. It makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Rubs&Fells. Therefore, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications to be liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our New Gold Gilding also requires the assistance of only one hand or eye—one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to play the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 842 Broadway, New York. MWF

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OFFICES REMOVED TO DIAMOND ST., CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 311 LIBERTY STREET,
Lately occupied by LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.
Inquire at 247 Liberty street

MERCHANT TAILOR.
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

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OF LUPIN'S CELEBRATED

FABRICS for SUMMER WEAR

Including

Black Bombazines
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Silk and Satin Stripe
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The above Goods were purchased in New York at the recent closing out Auction Sale of Lupin's Spring and Summer Fabrics.

We are consequently able to offer them at 10 per cent. less than regular prices. Parties in want of such goods will find it to their advantage to call early and make their selection.

118 and 120
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AT
McKEE'S
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AND A FULL LINE OF
HARDWARE,
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A SPLENDID NEW LINE OF

BLACK SILKS,
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Buy and Sell all kinds of

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Bankers and Brokers,

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City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Tydna Central	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	53½	Penna Receipts	54¼
United Cos. of N. J. Certificates	74	Penna Central	47¾
Oil Creek	28¾	Allegheny Valley 7-30	95¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	Central Trans'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

REMARKS.—We are at a loss what to say with regard to the markets. Some things are low, others shaky, and still others in a state of interesting uncertainty.

The weather is decidedly warm, and numbers of our citizens, who can afford the time and expense are seeking shady nooks in the country where they can be secure from the sun by day and the heat by night. May they be happy.

The losses are gradually receding, and ere long there will be more than one bar visible—no pun intended. It is safe to predict that river navigation will be practically closed for some time to come.

The grain market is in a state of uncertainty, and holders seem to be perfectly befogged as to prices. So far as wheat is concerned there seems to be no purchasers at any price, and the nearest approximation we could get to prices was that they ranged from $1 50 to $1 65. Oats were selling at 44@45c for white; mixed 41@42c; black 38c. Shelled corn is held at 56@58c; mixed 54@56c. Rye and barley nominal.

There has been a slight decline in some brands of meats. Canvased hams have been reduced to 14½c; canvassed shoulders to 9½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; tierce lard 9½@10c; keg and bucket, 10c.

Flour is dull, and what must of necessity go still lower. A leading dealer admitted to us that not only all grades of spring wheat flours were lower, say 25c per barrel, but that choice brands of white, red and amber flours were also low in price—somewhat lower. With flour lower east and west it would seem strange that prices could be maintained in this market.

The hay market is reported dull and drooping. The fact that a fair crop will be gathered at the coming harvest is known to all farmers, hence they are running into market all their surplus supplies, which has overstocked the market and caused prices to rule lower.

The vegetable and fruit markets are amply stocked. New potatoes are gradually coming down in price, and will ere long be within the reach of all. Everything else in the green line is plenty and sell at all sorts of prices.

The following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, barrels	1,220	Apples, bbls	88
Cheese, boxes	219	Corn, sacks	1,400
Wheat, sacks	240	Rye, sacks	200
Oats, sacks	3,525	Butter packages	28
Bacon, tierces	1		

We omit extended quotations to-day.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 20, 1873.

REMARKS.—We refer the reader to dispatches from oildom, from which it will be seen that the market is dull and prices lower. Whether the extreme warm weather has had any effect upon the trade in the oil regions, we know not; but certain it is the market seems in a somewhat demoralized condition just now.

CRUDE.

By reference to Parker's dispatches it will be seen that crude sold down to $2 65 per barrel at the close of the market yesterday. Early in the day sales of spot c. d. were made at $2 97½@2 92½; certificates $2 65@2 70. A sale was made late yesterday evening of 2,000 barrels at $2 70.

REFINED.

There is not the slightest change in the market either as regards prices or tone. There seems to be little life or animation in it. We are reported sales carbon oil, in car lots, at works at 15½@16c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

There is a fair demand at unchanged prices.

[By Western Union line]

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—The *Courier* says: The market was weak and slow, and a marked decline from yesterday's prices. On the upper road there was bbl at the close $2 20, and $2 25 asked; Oil City $2 50 asked. Very little doing at Parker's. The market being demoralized, and at the close only $2 05 was bid. The market closed weak. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot, last half	$2 22½
500 bbls upper road, spot, last half	2 20
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, last half	2 22½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, last half	2 22½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 22½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 07½

NEW YORK, June 19, closing June 18.—Market very active. 5,000 bbls crude in bulk. June delivery, at 88½c; 1,000 do 89c. Sales refined—5,000 bbls, August, 19½c; 5,000 bbls, September, 19½c; 20,000 bbls, August and September, 19½c; 6,000 bbls, July and August, 19¾c; 6,000 bbls, August and September, 19¾c. June delivery closed at 19½@19¾c. Casco quiet at 24¾@25c. Philadelphia delivery—Refined lower and quiet at 19½c.

BOSTON, June 19.—Market quiet and dull, can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Market very weak, $2 05 offered; sales at $2 10 last evening.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 19.—Market very flat at $2 20.

OIL CITY, June 19.—Market dull at $2 20@2 30.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Market quiet; S. W. 19½c; crude 85c; cases 22c; sales none; futures, July, 19½c; August and October, 19½c.

[By Pennsylvania and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, June 19.—Market dull at $2 10 bid.

OIL CITY, June 19.—Market quiet at $2 20@2 25.

PETROLEA, June 19.—Market quiet at $2 10.

TIDIOUTE, June 19.—Market quiet at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Market dull and declining; $2 17½ bid; $2 20 asked. Nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Refined, 19¾c; crude, in bulk, 8c; in bbls, 12¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Palne, Abbott & T	74
J Bushnell	Oicopolis O W	74
J Bushnell	Nonpariel O W	74
O Ford	Fairview O W	80
N W Stevenson	Fairview O W	80
S W Stevenson	Commercial O W	234
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	462
H McKeever	Cosmos O W	457
Hutchinson & B	Citizens O W	288
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	469
Owner	Lockhart & Frew	223
Lockhart, B & Co	Lockhart & Frew	1,091
John Benn	American O W	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Palne, Abbott & T	Oicopolis O W	74
Nonpariel O W	Iron City O W	74
Fairview O W	Commercial O W	234
Crystal O W	Cosmos O W	462
Citizens O W	Lockhart & Frew	1,019
American O W		314

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 19, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	550
Brann & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	550
Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	719
H S A Stewart	Waring, K & Co, Phila	157
Central Ref Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	155
Citizens O Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	722
P Wiesenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	57
Lockhart, B & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	927
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	672
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	52
Total		4,545

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 18.—The market presents no new features; trade at the moment is quiet, owing partially to the light supply of choice lots of fleece. Advices from the interior state that farmers are holding back their stocks, they not being satisfied with the present prices ruling in this section. We hear of nothing new in fact in the market for that description of wool without animation. The sales comprise 12,000 lbs Oregon at about 31@36c; 95 bags lambs' pulled, 42c; 14,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 45½c; 15,000 lbs do, 46c; 3 bags X and super pulled, and 100 do lambs' do, on private terms.—*Commercial Advt.*

Coal Shipments.

The shipments of coal and coke, from this point to the West and South, during the month of May last, aggregated 4,872,000 bushels, against 116,000 bushels for the corresponding month of 1872. The great disparity between the shipments for these corresponding months results from the condition of the river. In May, 1873, we had very little water, while during May last there was a good boating stage. With the improvement of the river this month we would become regular, prices would remain steady, the supply would be adequate at all times, and the business would be relieved of much of the risk which now attends it. Following are the shipments for May, for the past four years:

COAL AND COKE RECEIPTS BY SLACKWATER FOR MAY.

May.	1870. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Pool No. 1	1,226,400	881,500	1,940,000	974,500
Pool No. 2	3,184,300	3,894,800	3,791,700	3,352,500
Pool No. 3	1,267,500	1,625,100	471,300	1,047,400
Pool No. 4	696,100	811,900	581,400	1,092,800
Coke for Pool No. 2				304,500
Total	6,093,900	7,192,300	5,784,400	6,381,700

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS BY RIVER.

The following are the May shipments of coal and coke by river, for the past four years:

May.	1870. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Cincinnati	1,960,000	1,960,000		1,184,000
Madison	80,000	80,000		1,416,000
Louisville	4,468,000	6,186,000	116,000	
Nashville	110,000			
New Orleans				
Baton Rouge		40,000		220,000
St. Louis				
Total	6,621,000	8,267,000	116,000	4,824,000

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, June 12	1,840	1,400	1,050	30	17
Friday, June 13	1,854	1,600	1,200	30	17
Saturday, June 14	1,950	1,825	1,100	75	.....
Monday, June 16	2,542	1,700	1,850	30	34
Monday, June 16	2,542	1,700	1,850	30	34
Tuesday, June 17	1,724	1,700	1,800	35	34
Wednesday, June 18	2,250	1,800	1,400	25	91
Total	10,998	9,120	10,050	230	83
Last week	10,222	24,250	21,700	473	68

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, June 12	1,404	1,400	2,000	60	17
Friday, June 13	1,730	2,000	1,200	45	.....
Saturday, June 14	2,082	2,900	2,600	45	.....
Monday, June 16	1,726	2,500	1,600	30	.....
Tuesday, June 17	1,936	1,200	.....	15	30
Wednesday, June 18	1,741	1,600	1,000	30	.....
Total	9,564	13,400	8,025	210	47
Last week	9,810	17,250	10,000	345	58

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, as will be seen by the above report, have been heavy, both of through and way stock. It is estimated by dealers that the number of cattle ready for sale at this point is fully one-third larger than last week. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair representation of dealers from the regular markets and rather a larger number of country buyers than is usually here. Some sales were made during the day for shipment to small towns and were the lower grades of stock. The market in the evening closed dull and weak at a slight decline. Yesterday there was a large supply of cattle on sale, and like the stock offered the preceding days of the week was common in point of quality. The market ruled slow, buyers in this market appearing to want a better class of stock, and as the offerings were principally common, holders of good cattle obtained better figures relatively than did owners of the inferior grades. Buyers seem disposed to purchase, but at the same time are reserving to force prices down, and on this account there is not the same activity ruling that would in case a better feeling pervaded the trade. To-day matters look as if all the stock would be closed out, but the prices will not compare favorably with those of last week, being at least from ½ to ⅔c lower, and trade slow.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle on sale fair and some in excess of the demand. The quality of the stock is not very good and of course will not bring the best prices. Some light thick horned stockers verging in the neighborhood of from 600 to 650 lbs sold at $3 50 per 100 lbs. Prime stockers cannot be quoted so low, but still they are not bringing the figures they did two weeks ago. Market slow from $3 50 to $4 75.

Prices.

Extra 1,400 lb cattle, $6 75; extra 1,300 lb cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,200 lb cattle $5 90 to $6 00; prime 1,100 lb cattle, $5 75 to $5 90; prime 1,000 lb cattle, $5 50; stockers, common to good, $4 50 to $4 75; bulls, $3 00 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week considerably lighter than last, and not quite enough to meet the current demand. With a better feeling East, in connection with the light run, a steady and active trade rules, and we have to note an advance of 50c to 100 lbs since this day week. Extra good prime Philadelphia hogs were dull sale at $5 ⅞@100 lbs; now the same kind commands $5 60 in a brisk market. The sudden advance was caused by the light run, and dealers have no faith that the present rates will be maintained. On the contrary, they look for lower rates as soon as the runs come heavy. Today, however, trade is good and prices steady, as follows:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 60; prime Philadelphia, $5 40 to $5 50; prime Yorkers, $5 30; fair Yorkers, $5 20 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week heavy. The market is indeed a very unsatisfactory one. Prices are the lowest they have been for a long time, and all grades and kinds are a dull sale. The supply is in excess of the demand, and some stock will have to be shipped out on first hands or remain unsold. Prices are about 1c lower than last week, and no follower.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 25; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 10@5 20; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, 4 75@4 90.

Cattle Sales.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	20,420	$6 00@6 10	27	25,870	$6 00
1	1,350	6 00@6 35		28,820	6 80

KELLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

2	on foot	3 60@3 70	17	20,150	$6 00
2	on foot, bulls	2 50@3 00	17	15,060	5 00
2	on foot	3 00@3 10	2	2,140	6 00
17	20,230	6 10	3	3,230	6 00
17	20,270	6 10	2	3,260	6 00
2	2,150	5 25	2	2,200	5 00
3	3,430	5 50@5 75	17	19,800	6 10
17	20,230	6 10	17	19,800	6 10
2	2,370	5 25	2	2,370	5 25
2	2,260	6 00	2	2,260	6 00
17	19,850	6 10@6 15	17	19,850	6 10
55	58,620	6 00@6 15	17	17,310	6 00

HOAK, MOSS, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

18	17,650	@5 50@5 75	11	10,850	@5 61
4	4,000	5 75	11	10,850	5 61
2	2,300	5 87½	18	17,550	6 00
19	19,700	5 80@5 85	4	4,060	6 12½
18	18,450	5 90@6 00	15	15,460	6 15
2	2,110	5 00@ 9	2	9,160	6 00

HATFIELDS & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

8	18,650	@bd @82½	3	2,660	@4 00
18	16,600	5 50	3	2,940	4 00
16	15,740	5 75@5 80	3	2,660	4 00
26	25,730	5 75@5 80	3	2,660	4 00
19	19,000	5 80@5 90	19	18,850	6 00
24 bulls	20,480	3 25@3 50	18	17,550	6 00

REINEMAN, DUFF & CO. SOLD.

5	5,830	6 12½	16	21,310	6 00
18	19,800	6 10	18	20,430	6 15
31	31,120	5 85	18	20,330	6 15
18	20,300	6 10	18	20,610	6 00
30	32,940	6 11@6 22		29,856	5 90
18	11,043	6 00	17	17,220	6 00
17	16,580	5 87½	16	17,270	5 75
17	17,050	5 80	17	20,200	5 75
2	2,570	5 50	18	19,550	6 00

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
31	6,200	@ 80	31	6,200	@ 80
104	17,680	4 70	22	4,060	5 00
80	12,600	4 90@5 01	17	17,170	5 00
18	3,080	4 60	30	5,730	5 25
18	3,080	4 60	104	16,740	5 00
99	11,060	4 60@4 66	99	12,160	4 70
100	11,060	4 60@4 66	100	12,160	4 70
100	16,820	4 70@4 75	100	20,020	4 70
50	6,950	4 90	17	1,620	5 00
50	6,950	4 90@4 91	50	8,330	4 87
50	4,680	4 90@5 00	50	8,330	4 87
72	17,450	4 85@4 91	72	13,440	5 10
72	13,960	4 85@4 91	72	11,110	4 75
234	40,810	5 25@5 30	72	12,010	5 00
100	20,000	5 00@5 10	72	12,960	5 25
100	23,020	5 10@5 12	72	22,950	5 25
100	23,020	5 10@5 12	72	22,950	5 25
110	25,270	5 40@5 47	72	9,570	5 40
110	25,270	5 40@5 47	72	9,570	5 40

HATFLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

83	19,430	@5 00@5 17		28,060	@4 60
104	22,840	5 00	41	10,720	6 00
76	6,200	4 75@5 22		5,360	6 00
26	2,080	4 80@5 01		2,080	6 00
86	15,780	4 75@5 15		8,600	6 00
124	24,240	4 70@5 00		12,400	6 00
18	1,260	5 00@5 22		6,120	5 50
18	1,260	5 00@5 22		11,660	6 00
240	41,750	5 00@5 20		24,190	5 50
240	41,750	5 00@5 20		24,190	5 50
55	9,910	5 00	4	460	6 00
55	9,910	5 00	4	460	6 00
120	24,110	5 35@5 47		11,520	5 37
83	11,240	5 35@5 38		15,240	5 40

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

126	21,850	@4 85@5 05		12,860	@5 05
43	8,500	5 00@5 07		10,440	5 00
124	12,660	4 25@5 10		2,960	5 30
44	7,070	4 75@5		4,600	5 00
7	840	4 50@5		19,190	5 00
18	2,260	4 50@5 00		22,980	5 00
69	17,190	5 00@5 08		24,630	5 05
98	1,310	5 20@5 25		24,330	5 05
14	2,350	4 75@5 00		24,810	5 05
98	10,890	4 80@5 00		8,780	5 25
72	7,690	4 25@5 26		18,560	5 00
98	10,890	5 00@5 17		4,870	5 25
98	21,720	5 00@5 20		19,650	5 10
14	2,410	5 00@5 01		2,220	5 00
21	3,400	5 01@5 10		5,710	4 60
98	9,840	4 90@5 06		17,240	5 00
114	23,460	4 80@5 28		26,650	5 10
92	18,980	5 00@5 15		20,900	5 15

RADLEY, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

40	9,990	@5 05@5 06		19,185	@4 65
80	19,200	5 12½	18	4,170	5
86	22,360	5 10@5 15		20,900	4 85
91	11,050	4 75@5		8,070	4 70
91	24,920	5 00@5 10		2,220	4 70
104	19,240	4 70@5 00		5,330	4 75
72	19,610	5 00@5 10		10,020	5 00
72	12,150	4 85@5 12		13,200	5 00
141	33,400	5 25@5 50		19,260	4 80
104	24,820	5 00@5 10		14,560	5 00
85	17,560	4 70@5 00		14,740	4 75
85	13,470	5 05@5 10		14,290	5 00
280	62,360	5 25@5 60		37,800	5 20
104	24,820	5 00@5 10		14,560	5 00
6	2,450	4 40@4 70		4,110	5 55
25	6,320	5 00@5 10		3,310	5 00
110	26,310	5 40@5 50		21,060	5 00
110	26,310	5 40@5 50		22,080	5 37
213	50,260	5 37½			

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
190	16,200	@5 00@5	190	16,200	@4 50
230	18,660	4 62½	51	41,140	4 85
230	18,660	4 62½	51	5,070	4 85
16 lambs	1,800	7 50@8	16 per head		3 00
115	9,200	4 75@5	115	9,200	4 75
54 per head		1 75@5	52	5,070	4 50
167 lambs	8,770	5 50@6	18	3,160	4 25
82	8,150	4 25@5	82	7,380	4 25
196	19,040	5 00@5 17	lambs	13,300	5 00
99	9,840	4 90@5	57	5,080	4 87

HATFLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

99	10,080	@5 75@5		33,880	@5 12
262	16,750	80			

HUDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD.

111	10,110	@5 00@10		8,940	@4 47
96	9,060	4 75@5		18,980	@4 60
196	25,270	4 50@5		18,720	4 40
196 lambs	11,760	5 50@6		5,150	5 25
60	5,070	5 75@5		5,220	4 30
262	18,940	5 75@5		5,780	4 30

RADLEY, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

161	8,130	@4 75@5		19,320	@5 20
25	1,960	4 50@5		on foot	@4 00
110	9,020	4 75@5		8,550	4 75
110	9,020	4 75@5		9,280	4 75
213	17,160	4 25@5		16,100	Texas 5 40
213	18,840	4 25@5		16,100	5 40

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12½c	Idaho	12 c
Atlantic A	12½c	Duplicane	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	9½c
		No 1	
Merrimacks	10 c	Richmond	11 c
Sprangues	10 c	Pacific	11 c
Amoskeags	10 c	Mourning	11 c
Conestoga	10 c	Corner	10 c
Allen Pinks	11½c	Mourning	11 c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 18.—We have nothing of interest to note in this market. Business is confined within a small compass, and until there is some outlet for the considerable supplies now on the market, but little trade can be looked for. On the whole, the market has a weak tone, and prices rather favor buyers. We hear of no sales of either Scotch or American pig. Old and new English rails are quiet, and any quotation would be entirely nominal in the absence of business. Scrap is very quiet; a sale of 200 tons is reported, but the particulars we did not learn.—*Commercial List.*

EUROPEAN.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—(R. H. Reilly & Co.).—The present serious position of the Cleveland district, as regards the non-supply of ironstone, must necessarily create a good many irregularities in the iron trade. The make of pig iron here is to a good degree stopped, and No. 3 quoted variously according to quality of specifications. Many furnaces are damped down. In South Wales the make of pig has largely increased, and rail and bar orders are coming in freely. The South Staffordshire iron trade still languishes, manufacturers and merchants disagreeing as to value. In North Staffordshire the prodoring power is greater than the demand for finished iron. Good pig iron may be called scarce. Glasgow pig iron speculators are fewer, and business is fairly active at an improved price. Coals and cokes are also reduced below 60,000 tons. Iron sheets lower.

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE TO ENGLAND.—A trade report from Wolverhampton, dated May 29th, has the following concerning the recent export of iron ore from the United States to England: The prevailing high prices are bringing about extraordinary results. It transpires on Change here this afternoon that a consumer in this district is about to import from America 1,000 tons of strip iron, wholly made in the country, and that the rail way axles also made in the United States, are selling here at £3 per ton under the quotations of the leading English markets. The iron orders are fast running out here, and there is much uncertainty. Inferior lots are offered in lots of 500 tons at £19 10s per ton.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			
Acet c	16 @	20	
Citric	1 60 @	1 75	
Gallic	1 @	1 10	
Tartaric	62 @	64	
Muriatic	1 10 @	2 20	
Aloes.			
Cape	@	20	
Soco	@	50	
Am Cath	@	30	
Aqua	11 @	15	
Amicita	60 @	70	
Ashes	@	6	
Beds	5 @	6	
Pat Copa	90 @	1 00	
Bay Rum	gal 2 25 @	2 50	
Bark.			
Cas ia	38 @	40	
Cinch Red	1 25 @	1 50	
" Pale	50 @	60	
" Com	38 @	40	
Blood Ox			
American	5 @	6	
Imported	6 @	7	
Gotman	7 @	8	
Bim Bay	7 @	8	
Blue Vit	10 @	15	
Borax cr	18 @	20	
Brims coil	10 @	14	
" Flor	5 @	6	
Cal mel A	1	58	
Sago	6 @	7	
Camp ref	50 @	52	
Canths	2 @	2	
Chem. Ger	@	47	
" Roman	@	25	
Chloros m	1 55 @	1 60	
Cinchonid	80 @	90	
Cochineal	37 @	40	
Cre Ipc, cas	7 @	8	
Copperas	3 @	4	
Cream Tar	28 @	30	
Cubebs	10 @	12	
Dover's	1 10 @	1 20	
Emery En	10 @	12	
EXT Logwood	12 @	14	
" Sulph	6 @	7	
Extract Ind	1 00 @	1 10	
" Log Cala	8 @	10	
" Quercit	6 @	8	
" Sicily	@	25	
Fer Bit	@	30	
Galls Alep	9 @	10	
" Blue	7 @	8	
Gambogium	2 00 @	2 50	
Arabic sts	30 @	40	
" Sorts	20 @	30	
Myrrh Tr	50 @	60	
Shellac	50 @	60	
Trag s rts	30 @	60	
" Flake	1 00 @	1 10	
Hoffm's A	20 @	25	
Hydriod P	2 80 @	3 00	
" Syrup	1 30 @	1 40	
Iodine res	@	3 00	
Jamp Ber	7 @	9	
Jarwood	50 @	60	
Maco	1 @	1 05	
Madder	10 @	20	
Magne cal	80 @	1 00	
" Carb	30 @	35	
Manna S F	@	63	
Morph sul	2 60 @	2 75	
Num No 1	@	1 40	
Oil.			
Bergamot	6 50 @	6 75	
Cassia	2 00 @	2 25	
Cinnamon	@	2 75	
Cloves	2 00 @	2 25	
Oil.			
Cod liver gal	2 00 @	2 50	
Lemon	@	6 50	
Linseed gals	@	1 05	
Neats F gal	1 00 @	1 10	
Olive	1 50 @	2 00	
" quarts doz	6 25 @	6 50	
" pints doz	3 25 @	3 50	
Origan	50 @	1 20	
Peppermt	5 00 @	6 00	
Rosemary	1 @	1 50	
Sassafras	85 @	90	
Sperm	gall 2 40 @	2 50	
Tanners gall	90 @	95	
Whale	gall 88 @	90	
Wintergn	@	1 75	
Opium Tr	9 00 @	9 25	
Pit Parts	bbl 4 00 @	4 50	
Potass.			
Bi Carb	@	27	
Chlorate	25 @	27	
Iodide	3 50 @	3 60	
Nitre	8½@	9	
Permanganate	20 @	22	
Prussiate	20 @	22	
Rosin	5 50 @	6 50	
Sal Soda	@	2½	
Salts Tart	45@	50	
Saltpetre	8½@	9	
Soda ash	3 @	3½	
Bi Carb	3 @	3½	
Caustic	3 @	3½	
Hyposulph	2 @	2½	
Nitrate	3 @	3½	
Phosphate	12 @	15	
Prussiate	15 @	16	
Sulphate	2 @	2½	
Sulphur flour	3 @	4	
Vanilla	6 @	7	
Verdigris	25 @	30	
Vitriol blue	7 @	8	
" Copperas	2 @	2½	
" White	7 @	8	
Zinc sulph	6 @	7	

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Spanish Pension System.

MADRID, June 19.—A majority of the Finance Committee of the Cortes are in favor of abolishing the law granting pensions to members of the Cabinet, and placing them upon the same footing with other functionaries.

French Deputy Rane to be Prosecuted.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The case of M. Rane was taken up in the Assembly this afternoon, and gave rise to an animated debate, which was participated in by a large number of Deputies. A member of the Left offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the charges against Rane before authority for his prosecution be given. The resolution was rejected, by a vote of 456 nays to 300 yeas. The report of the Special Committee, granting General L'Admirault authority to prosecute M. Rane, was then adopted by a vote of 485 affirmative to 137 negative.

Progress of the New Cable.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated yesterday noon, reports 443 miles of cable paid out. The Great Eastern was then in latitude 53 20, longitude 20 30.

Cluseret Refused Safe Conduct.

LONDON, June 19.—A correspondent at Brussels telegraphs that the Belgian government has refused General Cluseret, the French Communist, a safe conduct into Belgium. And further informed him that if he came into the country he would be arrested and surrendered to the French authorities.

Morine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The steamers India, City of Limerick, and City of New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 19, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅝. American securities—Five-twenties of 1862, 92⅜; do '65, 91½; do '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89⅝; Erie 50's, 39⅜; Illinois Central 109½. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £255,000. The rate of discount for three and four months bills in open market is 2 16 below the bank rate. Tallow closes 3d. Refined petroleum 14⅞ d.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes 56 francs 12 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 352,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 8⅞d.; Orleans 9¼ 9⅜d.; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 8,000 bales; June delivery from Savannah; and Charleston 8 13-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork, ex. Cumberland middles 37s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned While Bathing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, June 19, 1873.

Last night about three o'clock a young man named Frank Miller, aged about twenty years, went with a companion to swim at the Union dam. Soon after they entered the water Miller was seen to sink by parties who were sitting on the bank, but it seems they thought he was only diving. After a sufficient time had elapsed, they began to suspect by his non appearance. His companion and others, after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to reach Miller by diving, secured a boat and grappling irons, and in about two hours succeeded in recovering the body, a short distance from the place from where he sank. A Coroner's inquest was deemed unnecessary.

Boy Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, June 20, 1873.

Willie Powell, aged eleven years, son of Clay Powell, a farmer, living about two miles south of this city, was instantly killed about nine o'clock this morning as he was returning home from pasture, where he was taking the wagon. The boy was riding beside a four ox team, which was drawing a heavy load of lumber, and engaged in talking to some of the companions, when one of the cattle kicked him, knocking him under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over his head, crushing it to a pulp.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including 76 cars through direct, 2,100 head; total for the week 10,380 head. Market slow for want of stock, and but little doing. All that were bought at about supposed of, and light stock were bought at about yesterday's prices; 600 disposed of. Sales of 1,300 steers, 1,450 to 1,500 lbs, at $5 25@5 40; 117 Michigan steers, 1,000 to 1,066 lbs, $4 90@5 50; 23 Michigan steers, 1,000 lbs, $5 25; 163 Cherokee steers, 1,000 lbs, $5 40; 1,145 Indiana steers, 1,200 lbs, $5 75; 20 Ohio steers, 1,000 lbs, $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for the week 4,000 head. Market flat and heavy at ⅓ to ½c off from yesterday's prices, and top lots are holding off for more. Sales were made yesterday afternoon before the unfavorable advices from the Eastern markets were known. The sale of arrivals go Bach in fair hands. The first sales of Canada lambs and sheep for this season were made to-day at 6c for the former and 5c for the latter. Western clipped sheep rule at $4 00@5 37½, and Canada lambs, 54 lbs, $6 75. Sales to-day: 200 Ohio clipped sheep, 73 to 99 lbs, $4 50@5 62½; 216 Illinois sheep, 90 lbs, $5; 254 Indiana do, 87 lbs, $4 62½; 165 Canada lambs, 54 lbs, $6 75; 100 do, 58 lbs, $6 75; 5 Canada bucks, 102 lbs, $4. Hogs—Receipts today, including reported sales, 3,000 head; total for the week 11,500 head. Market dull and a shade easier, but few loads offering. None of the arrivals are through consignments. Sales 734 Illinois hogs, 200@220 lbs, $5 00@5 20.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, June 19.—Beef Cattle—The supply promises to exceed that of last week. Market quiet, dull, and not enough sales effected to establish a market. There are sales enough to show a decline of 50c on cows are in demand; nearly all offered taken at $40@60 for inferior; $60@70 for fair to good, and $75@80 for fancy. Stock Cattle—Receipts, 225 car load, mainly of poor quality. But few sales made, and prices unchanged. Sales of 40 head at $45@50. No spring lambs in market. Veal Calves—Receipts, 1,400 head; nearly all went forward in first hands, and prices unchanged. Sales of 1,200 head at 5½@6½c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head; nearly all went forward in first hands, and prices unchanged. Sales of 5,000 head at 5½@6½c; fair to good 5a5½c; receipts 3,800 head.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts 4,250 head, mostly of poor quality. Market not active and lower prices rather weak, but a fair number of sales were made at former rates; good to choice steers are selling at $5 30@5 90 with a few lots extra at 6 12½; good corn fed Texans $5; stockers $3 50a4 25; shipments, 1,250 head. Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head; market fairly active, and the heavy scarcely equals the supply and prices dropped 10c, with sales of common to choice at $4 44 55; extra $4 40@4 50; shipments, 9,492 head.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Cattle dull and 5c lower; very best on sale to-day 5c; that generally sold rated first quality 5¼@5c; medium or good fair quality 4½@5c; sales 1,222 head; receipts 1,342 head. Hogs in fair demand and firmer; corn fed 6¼@6¾c; sellers $6 25@7 56; receipts 1,595 head. Sheep in fair demand; common to fair 4@5c; fair to good 5a 5¾c; receipts 3,859 head.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1873.

	Cents.
W. A. McMullin, Burlington, Iowa	3
Miss M. E. Smith, Coleybrook, Ohio	3
Miss W. W. Frick, Pierpont, Ohio	3
Agent White Star Line, New York	1

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

The Ralston Schools.

There are no more prominent or more successful schools in the city than those of the Ralston district, of which Mr. Andrew Burtt is Principal. We notice that an exhibition will be given this Friday evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings of next week.

Boy Drowned.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a boy about twelve years of age was drowned in the Allegheny river, near the Hard Times furnace. While engaged in fishing he lost his balance and fell in, and although efforts were made to save him, they were unavailing. The body was recovered about an hour after the occurrence.

Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

A meeting of the merchants of this city will be held on Thursday next, 27th instant, in the Select Council chamber, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade. Many of our more prominent business men are taking a deep interest in the movement, and there is no doubt that the effort will meet with success. There should be a full meeting, as the organization is necessary, and must result in good to all concerned.

A Regiment for Brigham Young.

One thousand Mormons passed through this city, on Wednesday night, for Utah. The Way Passenger West, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 11 o'clock, consisted of three sections—one of five, one of seven and one of eighteen cars—the latter one being loaded by three hundred. This, or one of the heavier passenger trains ever sent over the road. The Mormons, principally from England, Norway, Sweden and Holland.

The Renovo Hotel.

This delightful summer resort, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, is now open for boarders. Pittsburghers who are at all familiar with the locality, speak in the highest terms of the beauty of the scenery, the trout fishing, and other facilities for amusement and re-creation. Renovo is situated in Clinton county, in a region of great natural beauty, and accessible by railroad at cheap excursion rates. The terms at the Renovo Hotel are moderate, and the accommodations first rate. See advertisement.

Arresters Arrested.

Four Allegheny policemen, named Cowell, Jones, Smith and Couch, were yesterday arrested on oath of Mrs. Catherine Hoffman, who charges that defendants rudely broke into her house, fired shots through the windows, and endangering the lives of complainant and her family. The officers were in search of Michael Hoffman, husband of the beforementioned, and he was also in addition in charge of illegal arrest and assault and battery. Warrants have been issued in both cases.

The Case of James Dugan.

The only case of importance or interest in the Court yesterday was that of James Dugan, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John F. McCurry. The offense is alleged to have been committed upon Joseph Dugan, the son of defendant by his first wife, who is but ten years of age. The fact of the cruel whipping was testified to and the boy was shown to the jury. Upon his body could be seen fearful welts from a whip. Considerable testimony was produced, and the jury, after the charge of the Court, retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict at last accounts.

Man Shot While Bathing.

Yesterday several young men went in the Allegheny river, near Rose's Grove, to bathe while a church pic nic was in progress at the grove. Mr. Samuel Ireland, who lives near by, ordered the young men out of the river, but refusing, he brought out a shot gun and fired at them. Three of the shot took effect in the body of William Crozer, and severe wounds in his sternum though not fatal injury. Soon after the occurrence an information was made before Alderman Sloan, of the Twenty-first ward, this side of the river, for felonious assault and battery, and the accused was held to bail.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR BLACKMORE has been ill for several days, but we are pleased to say is now recovering.

EXHIBITIONS by the pupils of Ralston school will take place on this Friday evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings of next week.

THE NEW POOR house for Allegheny will be ready for occupancy next week. It was introduced through the buildings on Wednesday.

A BOY named Nichols was yesterday overcome with heat at the First ward school, Allegheny. Restoratives were applied and he recovered sufficiently to admit of being removed to his home.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR JOHN S. DEVINNEY yesterday approved the action of the local inspectors in revoking the license of Nathan Potts, pilot, because of the recent collision on the Monongahela.

ABOUT four o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 51 Center avenue, which was caused by the discovery of fire in a house on the avenue, near Engine Company No. 5. The damage was slight, and a defective flue was the cause of the fire.

AT a meeting of the School Directors of Thaddeus Stevens sub-district, Thirty-sixth ward, held Wednesday evening, June 18, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Principal, Samuel Andrews; Grammar, Miss Sadie J. Campbell; Intermediate, Miss Mary G. White; Primary, Miss Venia Smith, Miss Sadie M. Perkins, Miss Ella White.

REV. JOHN S. WOODSIDE, who has been a missionary in India in connection with the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this country for twenty-five years, and who with the Presbytery of Saharanpur suspended relations to the Synod on account of the suspension of George H. Stuart, was, at last accounts, attending the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Belfast, Ireland.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Further Discussion of Plans.

Committee of Conference Appointed—Removal of Obstructions—The Next Meeting in September at Louisville.

Second Days' Session.

The Commission for the improvement of the Ohio river met again yesterday morning at the Monongahela House.

THE RESERVOIR PROJECT.

Mr. Thurston said he had been authorized to tender the Commission the courtesies of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to visit Chautauqua lake, to investigate the expediency of forming a reservoir of the lake. Mr. Thurston said the lake seemed a pivot around which many points of the river improvement enterprise revolved, the lake, he said, seemed to be fed by some subterranean source, and there was a probability that it might be connected with the larger lakes. A rise of ten inches, whose position gave considerable weight to his opinion, had expressed it as his opinion that the project of pumping water into Lake Chautauqua from Lake Erie was entirely practicable. General Worrell, an eminent engineer, had at a previous meeting laid an elaborate paper before the Commissioners, arguing the feasibility of this plan.

General Moorhead said that if there was any way possible to run water from Lake Erie into Chautauqua Lake it would supply the river with plenty of water; but he thought this impossible, unless some new discoveries in hydraulic engineering were made.

Mr. Thurston urged the Commission to visit the lake, in view of its having occupied so prominent a place in the discussions of the proposed improvement. The invitation was for the present evening.

General Power addressed the Commission upon the expediency of making a reservoir, Conneaut Lake, he said, might be made serviceable, but would, from its situation, require the drainage of Ohio territory, near Beaver. Lake Chautauqua is more favorably located for the purpose. The speaker said that there were plenty of lakes in Ohio that could be made serviceable, but nothing definite was known about them in regard to the depth of water, or the amount of work necessary to make such an improvement. Recently, small Compress reservoirs of excavation large enough to provide for a thorough survey. He thought the plan of reservoirs the only one which would be practicable in improving the Ohio. The river might be improved by dams and dredges, but unless more water could be procured it would be of no service. He hoped that the government would soon make an appropriation large enough to make improvements which would be permanent and of some use to river interests. In reference to the low water of nine miles below the city the speaker remarked, in reply to question, that he knew of the history of the bar. He accordingly commenced: "In 1826, I remember"—but he was immediately interrupted by a suppressed exclamation from several members who could not understand how the memory of the gentleman could run back almost a half century. All doubt was removed from the minds of the Commission by the gentleman explaining that his age satisfactorily, and he was allowed to continue.

THE CHAUTAUQUA LAKE EXCURSION.

Mr. Hartshaw offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be tendered to the officials of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for their generous offer of a special car for the use of the Commission to visit Lake Chautauqua and the head waters of the Allegheny river, but for want of time on the part of the Commission the offer is declined.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Thurston and Hartshaw, together with Mr. Meekin, of the Engineer Corps, and such other members as can attend, be appointed to visit Lake Chautauqua and the head waters of the river, and that they ascertain the practicability of establishing a reservoir, or reservoirs, in that locality, and present all the facts connected with the subject at the next meeting of the Commission.

After a brief discussion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thurston moved at some length urging the adoption of some means to effect a more general attendance of the members to the end that a more thorough and efficient work. He thought that the chairman should open correspondence with all the members of the Commission, and also with the Governors of the interested States, in order to procure a full attendance at the meetings of the Commission. Mr. Thurston then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board is hereby requested to open a correspondence prompt-ly with the members of the Board who have not heretofore attended the meetings, with a view of obtaining the efficient co operation of all the members in this city, and to correspond with the Governors of the several Ohio Valley States, with a view to obtain the appointment of active and efficient members.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

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The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Commission also directs attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the city railroad stocks. Therefore it requests the Councils to examine the subject, though just and reasonable, had not yet been complied with, and they suggest the propriety of appointing a committee for the purpose of framing a petition and procuring signatures thereto, asking Councils to authorize and request a full investigation of the city railroad stock transactions by the Finance committee; and further that Councils authorize by resolution legal proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of railroad stock of the city supposed to have been sold by the Finance Committee previous to the 27th of August, 1866.

THE RESERVOIR PROJECT DISCUSSED.

Remarks having been called for on the recommendation in the report, Mr. John O'Keefe moved that the recommendation for the appointment of a committee be adopted.

Captain Ward seconded the motion, and spoke at some length on the importance of urging Councils to institute the inquiry desired. Councils alone had the power to set in the investigation, and he believed a majority of the members favored the inquiry. If the people sent in a strong petition on the subject, Councils would be obliged to act. As to the expense, if that was any objection, he for one was in favor of guaranteeing the city against any expense.

Mr. O'Keefe also favored the views advanced by Capt. Ward, and thought there being no other one object to speak the motion was put and carried.

The chair announced the committee, as follows: John O'Keefe, George Sheffler, Chas. Martin, Wm. Ward, Henry Itea, Jr.

EXPLANATION OF STARTING AND SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. O'Keefe then offered the following;

Resolved, That hereafter when a street, sewer, or any other improvement in the city shall be completed and the assessment made, that it shall be the duty of the City Councils to have all the specifications of cost published in the city papers for the information of property owners who have to pay for the improvements—the charge of publishing to be included as an item in the cost.

Captain Ward supported the passage of the resolution, and referred to various abuses which have sprung up under the present system of doing public works. He particularly denounced the extravagant schemes of improvement projected under the Penn avenue branch, until Congress should step in a few years, would be minicted in hundreds of thousands of dollars, and most of the property on the lines of these improvements would be mortgaged for more than it was worth.

Mr. O'Keefe claimed that the wooden pavements now being put down would not last on the average more than seven years, and after that date, under decision of the Supreme Court, the city would have to rebuild all these pavements. One million dollars had been expended already in these wooden pavements, and in another year the sum would reach three millions. It would be no small item to rebuild these streets, and he feared that the taxpayers would find it hard.

The President suggested that the speakers were wandering from the subject.

The resolution was then read again, and amended so as to have the item assessed to each tax payer published. In this shape the resolution passed.

SCURRILOUS REPORTS.

The Secretary, Mr. Rea, then offered a resolution censuring one of the city newspapers for the publication of scurrilous reports of the tax payers' meetings.

After some discussion, and an explanation from the reporter of the offending paper, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. O'Keefe wound up the meeting by a few vigorous thrusts at the rings, and the ring management, which earned the city government.

The meeting then adjourned.

Swift Justice.

On Wednesday evening Patrick Carrigan struck a Conplanter Indian on the head with a hatchet, as the result of a difficulty between the two in the Western Hotel, on Water street. Carrigan spent Wednesday night in the lock-up, and was committed for trial yesterday morning by Deputy Mayor McMasters; a few hours later the Grand Jury found a bill against the prisoner; this morning the case will be tried, and to-morrow morning we shall undoubtedly record the transfer to the Penitentiary of the offending fellow. It is the swiftness and certainty of punishment to which we must look for the suppression of crime.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises—Large Attendance—Presentation of Diplomas.

The commencement exercises of the academical department of the Pittsburgh Central High School took place last evening at Library Hall. The attendance was very large, every seat in this handsome hall being occupied, while hundreds were compelled to stand. Although eight o'clock was fixed as the time for the opening of the exercises, the gathering commenced an hour previous, and until after eight o'clock there were constant arrivals.

The entertainment was, taken altogether, a very interesting and agreeable one, and the members of the graduating class did credit to the Institution, to the Faculty and to themselves. The young ladies appeared to make the best of the efforts of the evening, but in this opinion we may be prejudiced in favor of the sex. The ladies were all favored with showers of bouquets during the performance.

The arrangements for the Commencement were not all that they should be, and we fear that the High School Committee are to blame in leaving all details about the hall to Prof. Jillson. Certainly that gentleman had enough to do with the preparations of the pupils, and outside of that he should have been relieved.

OPENING EXERCISES.

After music by the orchestra, the curtain was run up showing the graduating class seated upon the rear of the stage. The Faculty of the Institution then entered, headed by the Principal, Dr. B. C. Jillson, and took seats on the left, while members of the Central Board of Education, with Professor Luckey, Superintendent, took seats upon the right.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. John H. Gracey, after which the audience was favored with music by the orchestra.

Prof. Jillson then introduced John J. Hill, of the graduating class, who pronounced an oration entitled "Grandeur and Eloquence." The oration was well considered and well delivered.

PET SUPERSTITIONS.

Miss Lizzie T. Doak next read an essay on "Pet Superstitions." The reading was excellent, and the essay of the reader was quite interesting, and was chaste, while the essay was at once interesting and very pleasing, covering the many superstitions of the past, which have come down to the present, even the illiterate, but with those of superior intellect and education. Within each one of us she thought there is a cherished superstition, which, while laughed at and scoffed, is still cherished as years roll by. She thought that many of the omens accepted by those of both sexes, old and young, and held that they would always exist.

John G. Hall then delivered an able and eloquent address, an oration on "The Future of the Red Man," which was quite interesting, and was listened to with marked attention.

After music, Augustus W. Dean favored the audience with an oration upon "Orators and the Exploirations," which was well received.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

"Pullman Cars, the Type of the Age," was the subject of an essay by Miss Emelia E. Baeza, in which she compared the present style of traveling with that of a half a century ago—the Pullman palace car, with the old-lumbering stage coach. The advance in the arts and sciences was dwelt upon, and the great advantages of the present age in all that makes life pleasant to rich and poor alike were alluded to. The essay had other merits than its breathing, but the last was noticeable from the extensive programme spread before the audience at the opening or close of the evening. The young lady was heartily applauded.

"Arbitration" was ably discussed by Wm. H. McClung, who touched upon the interesting topic of the General's triumphal entry into Washington, and closed by following the bride-elect, Columbia, who went forth in search of five dollars. In a short time the matter was satisfactorily settled, the young persons were married, the Alderman got his fee, and the assault and battery complaint was withdrawn. May blessings attend the union.

The essay of Miss Emma Hamilton on "Household Science" and pleased and interested her audience to her happy handling of the subject. Her reading was fine and her enunciation so distinct and pleasing as to draw forth the most marked attention. The culinary art was pleasantly touched upon, the essayist holding that there is as much science an art in it. The washing of dishes although a mere mechanical work, was not to be despised, nor its laws as such. Everything in the way of household duties can be explained as a piece of practical science.

Because one understands science we need not do and say each thing in a mechanical or scientific way. The simplest things, the singing of the tea kettle and details of scientific explanation, Jan., in the kitchen may know nothing of science, but by practice she was a scientific cook in her household duties as the most scientific scholar could do.

John H. Stowe delivered another lengthy oration, the subject being "The Chains of Intellect." With a good voice and able delivery he attracted the closest attention of all.

Miss Nannie Mackrell read a very clever and interesting essay on "Our Article." Her reading was very good, and at the conclusion she was warmly applauded. The young lady believes that woman has a higher sphere than that of fashion, and that more important duty to her is to bring up her boys to be good men, and to inculcate in them the proper principles; and in this work woman is in her proper office.

Miss Hellen D. Anderson delivered the valedictory, an interesting address.

The exercises closed with the presentation by Dr. Jillson of the diplomas to the members of the graduating class of twenty-four, the names of those to whom we have already published. After benediction the audience was dismissed.

OUR STREETS.

The Lowering of Fifth Avenue at Grant Street—Other Improvements—A 'Snub' on the Taxpayers' Union.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening.

FIFTH AVENUE AT GRANT STREET.

Mr. Fulton presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five in conjunction with the City Engineer to examine into the expediency of the lowering of the grade of Fifth avenue from Smithfield street to Tunnel street.

Adopted, and Messrs. Fulton, Rafferty, Evan Jones, West and Semple appointed the committee.

A resolution was also adopted providing for an ordinance increasing the salary of the Assistant City Engineer from $1,500 to $1,800.

Mr. Watson, from the sub-committee on opening of Tarke Run, reported adversely to approve Neville Street.

The Street Commissioner of the Sixth district was instructed to place in the gutter of Penn avenue, near Grant street at the east end of Tarke Run.

On motion, the matter of the widening of Fifth avenue from Grant to High street was laid over, awaiting the report of the committee relative to lowering the grade.

TAX PAYERS' UNION SNUBBED.

A resolution from the Tax Payers' Union, asking for the discharge of the Board of Viewers on Street Improvements, was laid on the table.

On motion, Messrs. Semple, Arensberg, Bindley-Adams and Liddell were appointed a committee to examine into the proposed extension of Van Braam street from Fifth avenue out to Howell street.

A sub committee, Messrs. Liddell, McKee and Dorrington, in conjunction with the City Engineer, was instructed to examine into the matter of the proposed coal road of Gray & Bell through the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards.

On motion the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway company was authorized to lay cobble stones between the tracks on Sixth street, the other side of the street to be laid with wood.

On motion the Street Commissioner was instructed to see that Sixth street was repaired at once.

Messrs. Watson, Follansbee and Daniels were appointed a committee to investigate as to the opening of cross streets between Tenth street and the garden, and report at next meeting of committee.

Messrs. Watson, Williams and Marshall were appointed a committee to investigate as to the opening of Negley avenue from Stanton avenue to Butler street.

After the transaction of some other business, not of an important nature, the meeting adjourned.

Hyatt's Military Academy.

The closing exercises of this excellent institution, situated at Chester, Pa., are fully reported in the Philadelphia papers, and were of a most interesting character. Twelve young men delivered orations on the occasion, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following: John H. Barton, Pittsburgh; J. Irvin Rotherlin, Hollidaysburg; Robert H. Hoffman, Baltimore; Charles H. Kloman, Pittsburgh; F. H. Lemon, Quincy, Ill.; George A. Starkweather, Centerville, Del.; S. B. Ulrich, Chester; Wm. H. Wigton and E. A. Woolston, Philadelphia. The Latter also

"The speakers won for themselves and their instructors great credit for the masterly manner in which they handled the subjects, and by their delivery many of them gave great promise of future usefulness on the rostrum. Mr. Robinson delivered one of the best valedictories ever heard in Chester, and if he only improves as steadily in the future as he has done in the past we predict for him a brilliant career.

The Pennsylvania Military Academy was never in a more flourishing condition. During this past year the institution has, in all respects, been rigorously enforced, and the result is that a higher standing than ever before has been attained. The course is now as high as that of any scientific school in the country, and the graduates are ushered into the battle of life as those anywhere turned out.

A Novel Wager.

An extraordinary wager is that of Mr. Joseph C. Cloud, a well known actor, who possesses a competence, and a retired Southern merchant residing in Philadelphia, who have staked five thousand dollars, on a feat which, if accomplished, will be another feature of the nineteenth century. The said Joseph Cloud is to live in a shell boat, built for the purpose, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Previous to starting he will perform a leading dramatic character at the Pittsburgh theater, and repeat the same at each of the principal cities and towns on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, finishing his exploit at the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans. A deposit of one thousand dollars has been made. Mr. Cloud commences training for the event immediately on the Schuylkill.

Enforced Matrimony.

Some days since Alderman McMasters issued a warrant for the arrest of A. Park Robinson, on the complaint of Maggie Robinson, who alleged assault and battery. It would be no small item to for-bid these streets, and he feared that the taxpayers would find it hard.

The President suggested that the speakers were wandering from the subject.

The resolution was then read again, and amended so as to have the item assessed to each tax payer published. In this shape the resolution passed.

SCURRILOUS REPORTS.

The Secretary, Mr. Rea, then offered a resolution censuring one of the city newspapers for the publication of scurrilous reports of the tax payers' meetings.

After some discussion, and an explanation from the reporter of the offending paper, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. O'Keefe wound up the meeting by a few vigorous thrusts at the rings, and the ring management, which earned the city government.

The meeting then adjourned.

Swift Justice.

On Wednesday evening Patrick Carrigan struck a Conplanter Indian on the head with a hatchet, as the result of a difficulty between the two in the Western Hotel, on Water street. Carrigan spent Wednesday night in the lock-up, and was committed for trial yesterday morning by Deputy Mayor McMasters; a few hours later the Grand Jury found a bill against the prisoner; this morning the case will be tried, and to-morrow morning we shall undoubtedly record the transfer to the Penitentiary of the offending fellow. It is the swiftness and certainty of punishment to which we must look for the suppression of crime.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Unfinished Business.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Council was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Chairman announced the object for which the meeting had been called—to finish up unfinished business.

The rules were suspended to take up new business, when the following was presented:

Mr. Richardson, a resolution authorizing the location of a street along the old Beaver road. Adopted.

Mr. Beilstein, a remonstrance against sewer in High street. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against opening of a street through Keefer's property. Referred.

Mr. Hartman, an ordinance for opening of Preble avenues from Elm to Spruce streets. Referred.

Mr. Hockestine, a plan of lots laid out in the Tenth ward by Mr. Hughes. Approved.

The arrangements for the Commencement were not all that they should be, and we fear that the High School Committee are to blame in leaving all details about the hall to Prof. Jillson. Certainly that gentleman had enough to do with the preparations of the pupils, and outside of that he should have been relieved.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Chairman announced the following communications:

Ordinance authorizing the Trustees of the New Jerusalem Church to meet at the frame church, corner of Sandusky street and Isabella street, and incorporate. Read by Clerk Wilson.

Fifth Heat—Lucretia took the lead with King William second. On the third quarter King Will-iam's saddle girth broke and he was thrown. Time, 2:25.

Sixth and last—Only White Hall and King William started this heat, the former leading and keeping it for a hard struggle, and winning the race. Time, 2:45.

SUMMARY.

White Hawk	1	2	1	1	1
King William	1	1-	2	2	2
Lucretia	4	4	3	3	3
Lucretia Borgia	4	3	3	4	w
Hot Patch	3	5	4	5	d

Time—2:36, 2:35, 2:38½, 2:40, 2:44, 2:45¾.

THE PACING RACE.

Four horses started in the pacing race, viz: Harry, Hunki Dori, Nancy and Tom. Harry was the favorite, and won the race in three straight heats.

Time—2:33, 2:33, 2:37¾.

The score was as follows:

Harry	1	1	1
Hunki Dori	2	3	dis.
Nancy	3	2	dis.
Dan	4	4	9 dis

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCENERY.

An Elegant Selection of Photographic Views.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas E. Watt, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, we yesterday had the pleasure of examining the new book of photographic scenes just issued by the company. The book is elegantly gotten up, and contains fifty large and one hundred and twenty small photographs, of as many prominent scenes on the line of the road. The book opens with the Union Depot, and includes Union Depot, the Central Stock Yards at East Liberty, and so on, Bridges, tunnels, hotels, depots, workshops, and other appliances of the road, are interspersed with many beautiful scenery along the route. The Conemaugh, the Allegheny mountains, and the Juniata river, afford some more striking and picturesque views. There are also a number of sketches of the famous Watkin's Glen, on the Northern Central line, and a fine view of the new Renovo Hotel, on the Philadelphia and Erie road. The book is for sale at the office of inspection of the public, and those intending to make excursions over the road, during the summer, will find it worth their while to examine it. Mr. Watt, or his assistant, Mr. Orr, will take pleasure in showing the book to those who may wish to inspect it. They will be found gentlemanly and obliging, and in furnishing summer excursions, a pamphlet containing information in regard to routes, rates of fare, etc., of all points of interest in the United States. Every pleasure seeker and sight seer should have a copy of the Pan Handle Route Book, and if they do not they have it mailed to them. The excursion rates this year are exceedingly low, and those who intend to go, will know how to get there, and how much the trip will cost—just the information every traveler desires.

BOATING AT YALE.

Description of the Crew—A New Stroke.

A New Haven correspondent writes: As may be imagined in view of a long list of discouraging defeats, athletic sports are under a cloud at Yale. But the boat crew which is to enter the races at Worcester in the month is a credit to the faithfully. H. J. Cook, Cookstown, Pa., (stroke); H. Meyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. D. Waterman, Detroit, Mich.; J. Kennedy, Struthers, Ohio; J. Day, Catskill, N. Y.; Alfred H. Fowler, stroke of the crew supposed to have been sold by the Finance Committee was conferred upon the following: John H. Barton, Pittsburgh; J. Irvin Rotherlin, Hollidaysburg; Robert H. Hoffman, Baltimore; Charles H. Kloman, Pittsburgh; F. H. Lemon, Quincy, Ill.; George A. Starkweather, Centerville, Del.; S. B. Ulrich, Chester; Wm. H. Wigton and E. A. Woolston, Philadelphia. The Latter also

Captain Ward seconded the motion, and spoke at some length on the importance of urging Councils to institute the inquiry desired. Councils alone had the power to set in the investigation, and he believed a majority of the members favored the inquiry. If the people sent in a strong petition on the subject, Councils would be obliged to act. As to the expense, if that was any objection, he for one was in favor of guaranteeing the city against any expense.

Mr. O'Keefe also favored the views advanced by Capt. Ward, and thought there being no other one object to speak the motion was put and carried.

The chair announced the committee, as follows: John O'Keefe, George Sheffler, Chas. Martin, Wm. Ward, Henry Itea, Jr.

EXPLANATION OF STARTING AND SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. O'Keefe then offered the following;

Resolved, That hereafter when a street, sewer, or any other improvement in the city shall be completed and the assessment made, that it shall be the duty of the City Councils to have all the specifications of cost published in the city papers for the information of property owners who have to pay for the improvements—the charge of publishing to be included as an item in the cost.

Captain Ward supported the passage of the resolution, and referred to various abuses